

within CISA to elevate the National Cyber Incident Response Plan.

As cyberattacks affecting our Nation's critical infrastructure continue to rise, it is imperative that State and local governments and the private sector leverage the free services CISA offers to help prevent and mitigate the scourge of ransomware and other cyberattacks facing our Nation.

I am pleased that this legislation will authorize another vital tool in CISA's arsenal.

I urge Members to join me in supporting H.R. 3223, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. SLOTKIN).

Ms. SLOTKIN. Madam Speaker, I rise to urge my colleagues to support the CISA Cyber Exercise Act, a bipartisan bill to strengthen our preparation for cyber threats, which I introduced following the ransomware attacks on the Colonial Pipeline.

Last month, I happened to have the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Vilsack join me in Ingham County in my district to talk to farmers about protecting family farms, a very important topic in a rural community like mine. And when we went to open Q and A what I think shocked everybody was that the first man to stand up, the first farmer that stood up in his John Deere hat and his overalls wanted to know about cybersecurity. That was the first thing on his mind.

I never imagined that, as a Member of Congress, I would find myself standing in a barn talking with local farmers about ransomware, cyberattacks, and how we are going to protect ourselves but, in fact, I have been having that conversation over and over again in my community. And that is because the last few months have made clear to all Americans that cybersecurity is not just a tech issue, it has gone mainstream. It is at the very heart of protecting our critical infrastructure, energy, food, water, and healthcare that drives our daily lives, and it affects every single one of us. That is why just a week after a ransomware attack struck the world's largest meat processor, these Ingham County farmers wanted to know how cyberattacks would affect their family farms, their livelihood.

What would happen if we were struck by ransomware in Michigan? Who could they turn to to call for help? And above all, what is our government doing to protect citizens who are on the front lines of this threat?

I introduced the CISA Cyber Exercise Act to help answer exactly those questions.

This bill will make sure that our government is preparing for the full range of cyber threats and that we are giving our communities and businesses the tools they need to be secure and resilient.

It strengthens CISA, which is literally America's 911 call for cybersecu-

rity, by formally establishing a National Cyber Exercise Program to test our Nation's response plans for major cyberattacks.

It also directs CISA to build and expand a set of model cyber exercises that can be used by our State and local governments.

By passing this legislation today, we are helping to ensure our Nation and our communities are protected.

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I urge Members to support this fine bill. I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, the country is experiencing an unprecedented number of significant cyberattacks.

From hospitals to schools to pipelines and a meat processing plant, nothing is immune.

The key to ensuring we are resilient to cyberattacks is to ensure that we have trained and tested cyber incident response plans.

H.R. 3223, the CISA Cyber Exercise Act, is critical in that effort.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3223, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. CLARKE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3223.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

DOMAINS CRITICAL TO HOMELAND SECURITY ACT

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3264) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require research and development to identify and evaluate the extent to which critical domain risks within the United States supply chain pose a substantial threat to homeland security, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3264

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Domains Critical to Homeland Security Act".

SEC. 2. CRITICAL DOMAIN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle H of title VIII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C.

451 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 890B. HOMELAND SECURITY CRITICAL DOMAIN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—

"(1) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—The Secretary is authorized to conduct research and development to—

"(A) identify United States critical domains for economic security and homeland security; and

"(B) evaluate the extent to which disruption, corruption, exploitation, or dysfunction of any of such domain poses a substantial threat to homeland security.

"(2) REQUIREMENTS.—

"(A) RISK ANALYSIS OF CRITICAL DOMAINS.—The research under paragraph (1) shall include a risk analysis of each identified United States critical domain for economic security to determine the degree to which there exists a present or future threat to homeland security in the event of disruption, corruption, exploitation, or dysfunction to such domain. Such research shall consider, to the extent possible, the following:

"(i) The vulnerability and resilience of relevant supply chains.

"(ii) Foreign production, processing, and manufacturing methods.

"(iii) Influence of malign economic actors.

"(iv) Asset ownership.

"(v) Relationships within the supply chains of such domains.

"(vi) The degree to which the conditions referred to in clauses (i) through (v) would place such a domain at risk of disruption, corruption, exploitation, or dysfunction.

"(B) ADDITIONAL RESEARCH INTO HIGH-RISK CRITICAL DOMAINS.—Based on the identification and risk analysis of United States critical domains for economic security pursuant to paragraph (1) and subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, respectively, the Secretary may conduct additional research into those critical domains, or specific elements thereof, with respect to which there exists the highest degree of a present or future threat to homeland security in the event of disruption, corruption, exploitation, or dysfunction to such a domain. For each such high-risk domain, or element thereof, such research shall—

"(i) describe the underlying infrastructure and processes;

"(ii) analyze present and projected performance of industries that comprise or support such domain;

"(iii) examine the extent to which the supply chain of a product or service necessary to such domain is concentrated, either through a small number of sources, or if multiple sources are concentrated in one geographic area;

"(iv) examine the extent to which the demand for supplies of goods and services of such industries can be fulfilled by present and projected performance of other industries, identify strategies, plans, and potential barriers to expand the supplier industrial base, and identify the barriers to the participation of such other industries;

"(v) consider each such domain's performance capacities in stable economic environments, adversarial supply conditions, and under crisis economic constraints;

"(vi) identify and define needs and requirements to establish supply resiliency within each such domain; and

"(vii) consider the effects of sector consolidation, including foreign consolidation, either through mergers or acquisitions, or due to recent geographic realignment, on such industries' performances.

"(3) CONSULTATION.—In conducting the research under paragraph (1) and subparagraph

(B) of paragraph (2), the Secretary may consult with appropriate Federal agencies, State agencies, and private sector stakeholders.

“(4) PUBLICATION.—Beginning one year after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary shall publish a report containing information relating to the research under paragraph (1) and subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2), including findings, evidence, analysis, and recommendations. Such report shall be updated annually through 2026.

“(b) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 90 days after the publication of each report required under paragraph (4) of subsection (a), the Secretary shall transmit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate each such report, together with a description of actions the Secretary, in consultation with appropriate Federal agencies, will undertake or has undertaken in response to each such report.

“(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) UNITED STATES CRITICAL DOMAINS FOR ECONOMIC SECURITY.—The term ‘United States critical domains for economic security’ means the critical infrastructure and other associated industries, technologies, and intellectual property, or any combination thereof, that are essential to the economic security of the United States.

“(2) ECONOMIC SECURITY.—The term ‘economic security’ means the condition of having secure and resilient domestic production capacity, combined with reliable access to the global resources necessary to maintain an acceptable standard of living and to protect core national values.

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 to carry out this section.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 890A the following new item:

“Sec. 890B. Homeland security critical domain research and development.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. CLARKE) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

□ 1345

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to support H.R. 3264, the Domains Critical to Homeland Security Act. America's economy depends on diverse and resilient supply chains that ensure an uninterrupted flow of goods and services to the Nation.

Disruptions, whether caused by natural disasters or manmade events, can

reduce the availability and integrity of critical supplies. This has significant Homeland Security implications.

For example, the COVID-19 pandemic revealed vulnerabilities in the Nation's medical supply chains, which caused persistent shortages for personal protective equipment and testing supplies; most of which is manufactured overseas. And the recent ransomware attack on Colonial Pipeline showed how a brief shutdown of a major gas pipeline can drive up prices and lead to gas shortages.

H.R. 3264 would authorize DHS to conduct research and development into supply chain risks for critical domains of the U.S. economy. The research would include a risk analysis for each critical domain to identify weaknesses that pose a substantial homeland security threat.

The bill would also require DHS to report on the results of its research annually through fiscal year 2026. This report will allow the public and private sectors to take meaningful action to mitigate risk and to ensure the long-term economic security of the United States.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from New York for her words in support of H.R. 3264, a bill I introduced called the Domains Critical to Homeland Security Act. We are now a year and a half into the COVID pandemic and, as a country, have yet to make substantial progress in making our supply chains more secure and resilient.

America's economic and homeland security depends on the flow of goods, services, information, and technology across our physical and virtual borders. And as we all know, COVID-19 exposed many risks and flaws to our critical supply chains; flaws that we now must address.

Over the past year and a half, we painfully discovered that China was a world leader in the production of personal protective equipment. And despite being the epicenter of the pandemic, China was in a privileged position, blocking the rest of the world's access to PPE at a time of maximum need.

China selfishly was able to plan ahead with its asymmetrical knowledge of what would be needed, choosing to put the U.S. and the rest of the world at risk. It has become clear that the United States is overly reliant on many important goods from China, such as semiconductors, rare earth minerals used in electronics, and active ingredients in pharmaceuticals, all of which could put Americans' security and resilience at risk. It has become clear that many future supply chain vulnerabilities are likely unknown to us, even now.

With COVID, we learned these lessons the hard way. Now is the time to

act by proactively identifying these risks. We can't allow ourselves to be behind the curve in the next national or global disaster. We need to take action and get ahead of the curve and do our best to serve our country. That means we need to stop talking about it and finally put pen to paper.

To do this—to keep our supply chain secure—and to prevent similar disruptions from crippling our economy and jeopardizing our resiliency posture, Homeland Security needs to identify and analyze weak links in the U.S. global supply chains and work to prioritize where efforts need to be focused to strengthen those most critical to our homeland.

My bill requires Homeland Security to do just that; to look at critical supply chains, identify weaknesses, and prioritize vulnerabilities in a way that allows for meaningful action in years ahead to address them. This is really just commonsense legislation. It is about being prepared.

Requiring Homeland Security to report on these vulnerabilities to our economic security annually to Congress and the public will allow for the first time a unifying document that accounts for the security implications of current and future economic decisions, and enable a prioritized policy response to spur action.

It is crucial that Homeland Security lean into its unique position as the only executive department that deals with both the national security and economic prosperity of the Nation, and lead the United States Government as a preeminent economic security agency in the decades to come.

This is a natural maturation of Homeland Security's unique vantage point sitting on top of 16 critical infrastructure sectors where it stitches together a holistic national risk picture.

We can no longer take for granted the resiliency of our economy. We need to work to ensure that all modes of travel are safe, to facilitate trade through our ports of entry, and to keep our networks free from cyberattacks.

Madam Speaker, I thank my friend, Chairman THOMPSON, for being an original cosponsor, as well as all my committee colleagues for unanimously supporting this bipartisan legislation in committee. Economic security is homeland security, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Madam Speaker, I have no more speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers. I urge Members to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 3264 to improve America's economic and homeland security, and I thank the gentleman from New York

for his forward-leaning legislation in introducing this bill.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. CLARKE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3264.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

SUPPORTING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOR FIRST RESPONDERS ACT

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1850) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 relating to the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1850

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Supporting Research and Development for First Responders Act”.

SEC. 2. NATIONAL URBAN SECURITY TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 322. NATIONAL URBAN SECURITY TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary for Science and Technology, shall designate the laboratory described in subsection (b) as an additional laboratory pursuant to the authority under section 308(c)(2). Such laboratory shall be used to test and evaluate emerging technologies and conduct research and development to assist emergency response providers in preparing for, and protecting against, threats of terrorism.

“(b) LABORATORY DESCRIBED.—The laboratory described in this subsection is the laboratory—

“(1) known, as of the date of the enactment of this section, as the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory; and

“(2) transferred to the Department pursuant to section 303(1)(E).

“(c) LABORATORY ACTIVITIES.—The National Urban Security Technology Laboratory shall—

“(1) conduct tests, evaluations, and assessments of current and emerging technologies, including, as appropriate, the cybersecurity of such technologies that can connect to the internet, for emergency response providers;

“(2) act as a technical advisor to emergency response providers; and

“(3) carry out other such activities as the Secretary determines appropriate.

“(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed as affecting in any manner the authorities or responsibilities of the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office of the Department.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 321 the following new item:

“Sec. 322. National Urban Security Technology Laboratory.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. CLARKE) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1850, the Supporting Research and Development for First Responders Act.

First responders across the Nation are facing unprecedented challenges. Over the past year, the unrelenting demands of COVID-19 have placed great strain on our hometown heroes. In the West, first responders have had the added challenge of battling devastating wildfires; and in the East, they are in the midst of a dangerous hurricane season.

Compounding these challenges is a terrorism threat landscape that, according to the Department of Homeland Security, has “evolved significantly and become increasingly complex and volatile in 2021.”

Given the complexity of the challenges our men and women on the front lines face, it is critical that they have the most reliable and effective technology and equipment to respond. When it comes to delivering innovative technological solutions, the first responder community looks to the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory in New York City.

NUSTL, as it has come to be known, serves a unique mission in the Federal Government. It is the only Federal lab that is solely dedicated to researching and developing technology to help first responders safely and effectively respond to emergencies that range from natural disasters and industrial incidents to active shooters and terrorist attacks.

New innovative emergency response technologies are constantly being deployed, but to keep our first responders safe, they must first be tried and tested.

Enactment of H.R. 1850 would ensure that NUSTL can continue to carry out

this vital role in Homeland Security. Specifically, it would ensure that NUSTL could continue to conduct simulated scenarios with first responders to test new emergency systems, support research for innovative technology, and assist first responders in evaluating new tools.

In recent years, despite NUSTL’s recognized value to the Nation, we saw the Trump administration repeatedly propose shuttering it. Thankfully, Congress rejected those shortsighted proposals and redoubled its support for this vital institution.

Looking ahead, we must not only permanently authorize NUSTL by enacting H.R. 1850, but we must also continue to prioritize funding for the lab so it can continue its critical work.

Once again, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND
TECHNOLOGY,

Washington, DC, July 8, 2021.

Hon. BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN THOMPSON: I am writing to address the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology (“Science Committee”) in H.R. 1850, the “Supporting Research and Development for First Responders Act.”

While the Science Committee has claimed jurisdiction over versions of this bill introduced in previous Congresses, I recognize and appreciate your desire to bring this legislation before the House in an expeditious manner, and, accordingly agree not to insist on a sequential referral. This is, of course, conditional on our mutual understanding that nothing in this legislation or my decision to forgo sequential referral waives, reduces, or otherwise affects the jurisdiction of the Science Committee, and that a copy of this letter and your response will be included in the bill report to be filed by the Committee on Homeland Security and included in the Congressional Record when the bill is considered on the House Floor.

Finally, I ask that you support the appointment of Science Committee conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this, or similar legislation. Thank you for your attention on this matter.

Sincerely,

EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON,
Chairwoman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY,
Washington, DC, July 8, 2021.

Hon. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON,
Chairwoman, Committee on Science, Space, and
Technology, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN JOHNSON: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 1850, the “Supporting Research and Development for First Responders Act.” I recognize that the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology has a jurisdictional interest in H.R. 1850, and I appreciate your effort to allow this bill to be considered on the House floor.

I concur with you that forgoing action on the bill does not in any way prejudice the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology with respect to its jurisdictional prerogatives on this bill or similar legislation in the future, and I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this legislation.